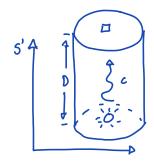
Ch. 4 Time Dilution

(Means that moving clocks turn slow

The Light Clock



Cx: Speed of light relative to S'? C = C

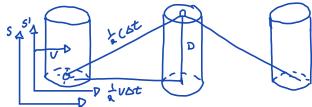
$$C = \frac{2D}{\Delta t'}$$
 : $\Delta t' = \frac{2D}{C}$ - Time laterval between a events.

Event 1: Flash of bulb Event 2: Detection of flesh

5 The 2 events occur at the [Same place relative to S

The light clock noves at speed V relative to S

$$\Delta x' = X_2' - X_i' = 0$$



P.T Yields

P.T Yields....
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}c\delta t\right)^{2} = D^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}V\delta t\right)^{2}$$

$$\Delta t = \Delta t'$$

$$\sqrt{1-V^{2}/c^{2}}$$

$$\Delta t > \Delta t'$$

$$\Delta t > \Delta t'$$

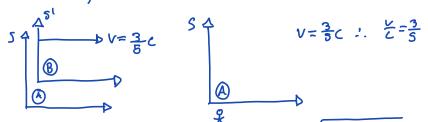
 $\frac{1}{4}(c^2-dv^2)\Delta t^2=D^2=\frac{c^2}{4}(1-\frac{v_{c^2}^2}{2})\Delta t^2$

$$\Delta t^2 = \frac{4D^2}{C^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}$$

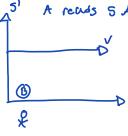
Moving Clock rans slow as observed by these in S Frame! When we compare (51)'s clock tick rate with that of (5)'s tick rate.

Ex P.2

a.) Clock A at 5 am, what does B read in our frame



Notice: t and observer in clock as fa reads clock B's time when clock-

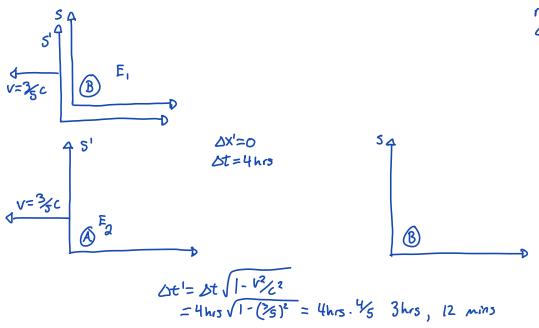


a.) $\Delta t = 5 \text{hrs}$, $\Delta X' = 0$

b.) What does clock a read in clock B's Frame?

Notice:

A 2 Deserver in Clock B's frame reads clock A's time when clock B reads 4 AM.



(A) reads 3:12 AM, st=3.2 hrs

A Second clock A observer reading B's clock when A reads 5 AM Is NOT the Same as a second clock B observer reading A's clock when B's reads 4AM.